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Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1367.) *2 files* BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853. [*Established in* 1826.]

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Ministry of War and Marine—

Buenos Ayres, December 24th, 1852.

The situation of the Capital is now that of defending itself without reserves. The Government has made every effort and sacrifice its circumspection could suggest, to obtain conciliation and fraternal peace with the mutineers of the country's armies. The Governor has perhaps exceeded the limits prescribed by his character and obligations, in deference to that object. The blood that may be shed must therefore rest on the heads of the mutineers.

The Government sees itself under the mournful necessity of putting in immediate application the law of the Honourable Chamber of the 9th inst.; and in consequence has accorded and decrees:

Art. 1st—All communication with the rebels is closed and prohibited.

2d—Any one who may have, as principal or accomplice, communication direct or indirect with the rebels, shall be statutorily tried by a Court Martial, and the statutory punishment applied, in terms of the provision of the 4th article of said law.

3d—The names of all those who have not presented themselves, by virtue of the aforepresented themselves, by virtue of the aforementioned law, and have taken part with the mutineers, are erased from the military list, and their posts declared vacant.

4th—Let it be published, circulated and given to the Official Register.

PINTO—

By order of H. E.

Benedicto Maciel,
Under-Secretary.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES—

To the People—

Compatriots!—The desire and the obligation of avoiding the effusion of fraternal blood, caused me to yield to a pacific mission near the rebels, because I cherished the hope inspired in me by the assurances received from different quarters, that they would make peace, if their persons, their properties and their civil rights were guaranteed.

Competently authorised by the Honorable Legislature of the Province, I sent a Commission composed of the Most Illustrious Bishop of Aulon, and several other respectable citizens, according to the antecedents an absolute oblivion of all political errors: the most complete and solemn guarantee for their persons, their properties and their rights, and securing for the pacific residents of the rural districts peace throughout the whole Province; that they might devote themselves with tranquility to their respective occupations.

I have exhausted, Compatriots, all the means of conciliation and peace. I had before determined not to attempt this expedient; for though humanity demanded it, the dignity of the Institutions of our Native Land, cruelly outraged, at the same time repelled it.

When I had adopted this firm resolution, suggested by my patriotism and by the received insinuations from the mutineers themselves, and taking into consideration that they were brethren who had taken up arms against one another, I decided from my decision, wherein with paternal regard I purposed to conciliate as far as possible, the advantages of all with the interests of justice and of our Native Land.

But the revolted Chiefs now no longer conceal their real object. The same who cooperated in the memorable "pronunciamiento" of the 11th of September—the same who received the reward decreed by the Honorable Chamber of Representatives, for the discharge of that patriotic service, are they who now pretend that an universal decision of the Province should be considered a crime of high treason.

The influence of an extraneous power has blinded these Chiefs, who are no longer sensible of the infamy wherewith they cover themselves. They are guilty of the double crime of rebellion and infidelity to their country, because they have revolted against the legally instituted Authorities, and because they purpose to deliver up the Province unmasked and degraded to General Urquiza, whom they denominate as Provincial Director. They wish to overthrow our institutions, to enter over you with blood and fire, and trample on our laws.

Compatriots!—The blood of your old Governor boils from the indignation caused by such abjectness. Prepared to shed it in defence of our Country, I will regard as a traitor, and present before you as such, any one who at these solemn moments skulks from cooperating in saving our native land, With courage to shed my blood, almost frozen by age, but inflamed by the sacred obligation of saving our beloved institutions, I shall have vigour to make the enemy. Be remiss who now forget their duty, feel the full weight of the laws.

There is nothing, Compatriots, that can can now justify indifference. All pacific means have been exhausted. You have seen it, and perhaps you have condemned it; for, forgetting that our fellow citizens and brethren of the rural districts, deceived by four ambitious Chiefs, are the innocent instruments of their perversity, and of the humiliation of our Native Land, you do not comprehend that without nerve in their soul to resist the evils which the fear inspired by their Chiefs represents to them, they have entered into and continue in this rebellion, against the reclamations of their own consciences.

The Chiefs have endeavoured to cover their dark crime by the brillant veil of peace, and dragging them to the neighbourhood of the City deceptively preserve them in a hostile attitude, rejecting peace, and absolute amnesty, and the guarantees which I offer them.

No other recourse remains, Compatriots and friends, than that of arms. Grasp them. I accompany you, and I will not lay them down, till the institutions of our country are avenged. To arms, Compatriots. To arms my friends! The brave General Pacheco will lead you in the fight, and in the danger you shall be accompanied by your friend

MANUEL GUILLERMO PINTO.

Buenos Ayres, December 24th, 1852.

* *

Citizen Lorenzo Torres—

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 27th, 1852.

To the Under Secretary of Government, Don Benedicto Maciel.

I have this moment received your note of this day's date, with a certified copy of the Superior Decree of the same date, by which H. E. the Governor has deigned to name me Minister and Secretary in the Department of Government; and you tell me that H. E. reposes in the firm persuasion that I will accept the post which he assigns me, giving a new proof of my interest and decision for the public cause.

Be pleased to manifest to the Governor that, the service of all her sons being now demanded by the Country, I accept the high post assigned me, only till the Country escapes from the circumstances in which the mutineers have placed it, who aspire to trample on our institutions. But I accept it, though notoriously superior to my capacity, because I am aware that H. E. concurs in adopting a firm and energetic march, as manifested in the conferences to which he did me the honor of calling me, in accordance with professions, by means of which, with an inflexible firmness and energy, the actual situation can alone be dominated.

H. E. may reckon on my decided will and irrevocable determination to save my Country by all ways and means; no personal consideration, or consideration of any other kind whatever detaining me. To nothing shall I subordinate its existence and future prospects, in a question such as the present, of life or death for the Province of Buenos Ayres. They are not political parties who contest the triumph of a principle, but a few revolted Chiefs who, abusing the position whe rewith the Government favoured them, have dragged our brethren of the rural districts, deceiving them with the pretexts of that peace which the very Chiefs themselves repel, without any other standard than the extermination of the City, and without other principle or fixed idea, than that of submitting the land of the Porteños to a foreign domination.

At moments so solemn I neither have nor can have any other standard than that of the Country, of which they wish to deprive us. At its foot and in its defence, be pleased to assure H. E., that I shall devote my life and that of my sons, without distinction of political colours, but of good and bad citizens. And as I feel that my insufficiency alone can be an obstacle to the attainment of my decided desires, I will endeavour to surround myself with notoriously virtuous patriots, who may impress on my counsels all the tact and expediency necessary in circumstances so difficult as the present. Nothing more than tact and expediency is required to ensure a speedy triumph; for the execution of the measures is guaranteed by the brilliant and devoted youth that forms the valiant National Guard, to which the City is indebted for all. It is the firm support of the laws and institutions of our beloved Native Land, which it defends and upholds with as much gallantry as success.

God preserve you many years—

LORENZO TORRES.

The General of the Army of the Capital

Buenos Ayres, December 26th, 1852.

To H. E. the Provisional Governor, Brigadier Don Manuel Guillermo Pinto.—

Having observed that the dissidents collected forces in the neighbourhood of the Barraca Rivera I determined yesterday, the 25th, to ascertain their intention, making an excursion upon them.

General Hornos with a detachment of cavalry on the left; Colonel Lezica, on the right; Colonels Echanaguisa and Tejerina, and Commandant Bustilios of the National Guards, in the centre; each of these Chiefs with a company chose to accompany me personally, taking a part in this operation. It has given as its result the dispersion of the forces, and the loss of the armament which they had in deposit on the other side of the Barraca Bridge.

The troops of the line, under the orders of their respective Chiefs, have accredited the activity, valor, and discipline, that have always distinguished them, and are highly entitled to the consideration of Y. E.,—

The National Guards, Most Excellent Sir, whose self-denial and patriotism have attained heroic dimensions, become daily more entitled to the appreciation of their compatriots, and the admiration of Y. E. and the undersigned, for their valor, and the admirable order they observe in every act of service, especially in danger.

God preserve Y. E. many years,

ANGEL PACHECO.

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SYNOPSIS OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

(To facilitate reference, we prefix the date of their publication in the "Progreso.")

Dec. 28th—Decree instituting a Military Tribunal, for the summary trial and punishment of conspirators and rebels.

Decree appointing Dr. Lorenzo Torres Minister of Government; Dr. Francisco de las Carreras of Finance; and General Don Angel Pacheco of War and Marine, with retention of his command as General-in-Chief of the Army of the Capital.

Note of Dr. Torres, provisionally accepting his appointment, in view of the solemn circumstances in which the Province is placed.

Note of Dr. Carreras accepting his appointment.

Decree of the Ministry of Government calling on all citizens to present themselves for military service, and providing that all private houses may be entered and searched, so that delinquents may be submitted to the penalty sanctioned in the Law of the 12th November last.

Decree declaring that the Government cannot recognise as legal subsidies, the cattle, provisions or armament, extorted by the rebels; allowing owners of cattle to reclaim their hides wherever they may find them; and establishing in favour of all a right of reclamation against the ringleaders of the mutiny and their property, for losses and damages sustained.

Decree providing—"That any Citizen who has left the Country, with or without a passport, since the 9th December inclusive, abandoning his Native Land in moments of conflict, shall not return to it without a special licence of the Government."

Draft of an additional article to the law of the 9th December to the effect:—"That if any Representative should be found comprehended in the 1st article of the 9th December, the Government is authorised to proceed against him, as the nature of the crime may demand."

Decree of the Department of Finance, allowing the introduction of beef, live cattle, fowls, vegetables, and other necessaries, duty free, for the term of 15 days, reckoned from 27th December; also of Indian corn, wheat and flour, paying a duty of 12 per cent.

Decree of the same Department, closing all ports for entry or departure, from the mouth of the Riachuelo to the river Conchas inclusive, except at the Custom House and Captain of the Port's; in order to impede the criminal abuse of supplying the rebels with provisions and articles of war: infractors of this disposition to be comprehended in the law of the 9th December.

Dec. 29th—The draft of law given above was sanctioned in the following terms:—Should any Representative prove comprehended in the law of the 9th instant, the Government is authorised to proceed as the nature of the case may demand, giving account immediately to the Chamber.

Decree of the Honourable Chamber, proroguing its Session so long as may be required by the circumstances in which the Province is placed.

Decree accepting the resignation of Don Miguel J. Azcuenaga as Chief of Police, and appointing as Interim Chief of said Department Citizen Don Bernabe Saenz-Valiente; with citizen Don Anacarsis Lanus as Deputy Chief for the present circumstances.

Decree prohibiting the revolted Chiefs, from the grade of Captain to those of Colonel or General, from disposing of their property by sale, mortgage or transference to others in any way, and declaring said sales, &c., null and void, the better to secure the rights of those who may suffer from their depredations.

Superior Resolution ordering the Custom-house to be kept shut, during the present state of siege, except for the despatch of provisions and articles of war.

Note of General Don Angel Pacheco accepting his appointment as Minister of War and Marine, on condition of being released as soon as the present difficulties are got rid of.

December, 30th—Resignation of Don Miguel Azcuenaga as Chief of Police—Acceptance of the same; thanking Señor Azcuenaga for "the honor, activity and zeal wherewith he had administered that important department.

Decree accepting the resignation of Don Bernabé Saenz Valiente as Chief of Police, and appointing Don Juan Bautista Peña—Notes of Señor Peña and Señor Lanuza, accepting their appointments as Chief and interim Chief of Police.

Decree depriving Mr. Charles R. Horne of his licence as a Ship Broker, on an alleged charge of complicity with the dissidents.

Decree extending all the Northern ports as far as that of San Nicolas in the Decree of the 27th December.

Resolution allowing free and unrestricted competition in the elaboration and sale of bread.

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EX-GOVERNOR Dr. VALENTIN ALSINA,

versus

EX-COLONEL HILARIO LAGOS AND OTHERS.

In our number of the 18th, we recorded a non-descript document; partly a manifest of the anarchichal movement, heartlessly abandoned and repudiated by General Flores, and cheerably adopted by Colonel Lagos and compeers; partly a programme of the revolutionary pretensions, and, finally, a menacing intimation to the Chamber of Representatives, to the Provisional Government, and the community at large.

We regarded it then, and still regard it, as a document transparently futile; involving its own comment and refutation, for all acquainted with the parties, and cognizant of the facts of the case. Accordingly we contented ourselves with an accidental classification of it as "offensive and exasperating in its conditions, and couched in the insolent terms of an *ultimatum*."

In the excess of his delicacy, however, Dr. Alsina has deigned to reply to his scurrilous detractors, in a pamphlet addressed to the public, with a copy of which we have been politely favoured. The considerations invoked, or rather the pretexts alleged by the imitators of Rosas, are refuted one by one, and pulverised with overwhelming logic; and, for the sake of our distant readers, we regret our present impossibility of reproducing it entire. As a specimen, we select the paragraph in which he rebuts the charge of "reviving the odious distinction of parties."

"I formally give the lie to Colonel Lagos, and every one who says a fact, a single fact, to show that I have caused to revive the distinction of parties. In this there is not only falsehood, but impostare and audacity. It is impossible that this can be said *and the fusion of all parties* even now spoken of, by the very men who have raised an anarchichal and a sanguinary standard, who have now rendered that fusion impossible, who have just caused the distinction of parties to spring up with fury, who have revived old classifications and emblems, who have reanimated barbarous instincts in the benighted masses, and cause them daily to repeat, in the circuit of this City, the expression of ruthless unitarians, of death, threat-

cutting and other atrocities, that took place in former times? . . . Yes, those very men now talk of fusion, and accuse me of having revived the odious distinction of parties. But in what act, in what document, in what way have I caused that revival? Speak out, cynical calumniators! Speak out, specify the acts. As Governor, my ideas and conduct in this respect have been the same as when Minister during the Provisional Government. During it I recommended that the suppression of the emblems of the public documents, should not be ordered, because it would be misrepresented by the perverse; that this should be left to the action of time, and the innate force of the principles, and it was done accordingly. For the same reason I recommended that the Authorities should say nothing about the red ribbon, and nothing was said; and the only time they *ordered* its disuse was General Flores himself, whom those who now accuse me nevertheless proclaim as their Chief. I have mentioned the meetings, some of them seditious, and others suspicious, that took place in September, and of which the Government was fully informed. What better or more justified opportunity for proceeding against many individuals? But the Government, knowing from the successive declarations of the Country, that the revolution was about to consolidate itself, did not choose to adopt a single rigorous measure: it did not order a single arrest: it preferred the gentle means of persuasion. There is the Chief of Police: ask him how often he was ordered to hold "Last night Messrs. So and So met in such a house, they took this and that precaution, (even provided themselves with a ladder in the last premises!) they discussed certain subjects and retired at a stated hour; do you call Messrs. So and So, and tell them privately that the Government is aware of all: recommend them to give up these guilty doings; tell them that the Government does not wish to proceed against them, but that they ought not to place it under the necessity of doing so. In this sense I spoke publicly at that time before the crowded assembly at the Coliseo; I there earnestly implored all, that each should exert his influence and connexions to induce every person to abandon their foolish plans and purposes; I requested that the Government might not be compelled to adopt measures that it abhorred; and stated that this was the way the Government could exact in critical circumstances. I thus spoke and acted as Minister, without once committing myself: afterwards as Governor, I again challenge any one to adduce tractates, to cite a single act, a single speech in which I caused to spring up the odious distinction of parties, even so much as pronouncing the senseless terms *unitarians and federals.*"

In the following note, some of the leading conspirators, especially Colonel Lagos, are exhibited in their proper colours.

"Since Colonel Lagos provokes me, he can feel neither surprised at, nor hurt by my revelations. It is necessary to show that the origin of his resentment is the frustration of a few days which he suffered in September, and which was preceded and followed by notable circumstances. I challenge Colonel Lagos, and his officious mouthpieces to belie a single one of them."

"Colonel Lagos, who vaunted much of his *periclesismo* during the administration of General Urquiza, adopted against my ideas which subsequently produced the glorious revolution of the 11th September. Great was his indignation on the night when the hundred thousand dollars which General Urquiza presented to him, were sent him, and which he accepted only because a friend advised him so to do, showing that the contrary might produce suspicion. He subsequently commented to lead a "pronunciamiento" in the South, starting from hence with various influential Justices of the Peace, who were to assist him. I was then of opinion that it would be imprudent not to anticipate him, that a "pronunciamiento" was also in progress here; but when events were precipitated, and rendered it necessary so to do, that is, on the very night when it took place, one of the aforesaid Justices of Peace,—in all this I speak from thorough knowledge—was sent to acquaint him of it, and to advise him, in case of its being effected, to remain quiet in the public square, and sanction it by his presence: he promised so to do, and in fact did so. The revolution effected, and the Provisional Government installed, in which I was one of the three Ministers, it was proposed on the same day to send a Commission near General Galan; and such was the opinion I entertained of Colonel Lagos—though still personally unacquainted with him —as one of the most decided, that I proposed him for it; and, in fact, he accepted it, set off and discharged it, accompanied with two other gentlemen. On the night, and when it was known that the Commandant-in-Chief of the South, Colonel Bustos, who had departed in the morning, entertained doubts and suspicions, one of the aforementioned Justices of the Peace presented himself to the Government, and told it that at nine of the following day, they were to depart for the South, along with Colonel Lagos, to extend and maintain the revolution; and then, *at my suggestion* it was accorded to appoint him Commandant-in-Chief of the South. The corresponding commissions were forthwith extended, he was acquainted, with directions to present himself early on the following day to the Minister of War, General Piran, to receive instructions. In fact he accepted the appointment, presented himself to the Minister, received his instructions, went to take leave of the Governor, General Pinto, and went out as if to mount; and, notwithstanding, two or three hours afterwards he sent in his resignation. This unexpected conduct surprised the Government; but it agreed not to proceed with precipitation, but that the Governor should call him, endeavour to discover his motives, and persuade him. It was so done; he had a conference with the Governor, in which, alleging his health and other futile pretexts, but none of them having reference to the Government, all the persuasions of the Governor were fruitless, he [Lagos] expressing himself with disrespect and even audacity. No harsh measure was adopted, nor the slightest reproach addressed to him on that account; and, nevertheless, from that date, he was pleased to consider himself an opponent or enemy of the new order of things. This conduct, these inconsistencies, made me form a sorry opinion of Colonel Lagos. He had resigned because he made or believed that the revolution was about to break down. To the discharge of the elevated post which was assigned him, and which would have enabled him, without the least merit, to play an important part in the Country, he preferred the obscure character of an impotent conspirator; for he could do nothing without Colonels Bustos and Costa, both of whom, especially the latter, he hated and despised."

"All must remember the publicity with which in these days insane plans were concocted in well known meetings. Nevertheless, it was not thought proper to adopt any strong measure; because the Government reckoned securely on the support of the revolution, in favour of which the entire country went on declaring itself: it preferred the path of reason and persuasion. The danger had already passed, and the revolution consolidated itself, without the necessity of such measures, when an unpleasant incident compelled the Government to adopt one. All must recollect the report—secret it ill found,—which was divulged, of the mysterious appearance of the two notorious twins, and respecting a plan of assassination. This caused an intense excitement; and on the following day nearly all the Chiefs of the corps presented themselves to the Government, and decidedly, even authoritatively exacted that severe measures should be adopted against a number of persons, and asserting they considered themselves in danger. In the ardour of that excitement, Colonel Matias Rivera, who appeared, accepted the propositions, and the false bases on which they are founded, stood prominent. It was then, in the presence of these Chiefs, that the Government collectively accorded the temporary separation of a few from the country; and assuredly, my lips were not the ones that pronounced the name of Colonel Lagos for that purpose. On the day subsequent to the intimation of banishment, he sent a friend to request from the Government, that he might be allowed to embark in a different vessel from that in which the other individuals went, giving as his reason, that he did not wish to be seen in the company of *such of scourings*. It was granted him without difficulty, and in fact he went on board another vessel, and repaired to a different place; but meanwhile remained under the impression that his banishment originated with me, as if in consequence of individuals all the action could have been concentrated in my person!"

"After the lapse of sometime, General Flores wrote me, requesting, if possible, that I should obtain permission of the Government for the return of Colonel Lagos. The Government informed, accorded that I should answer, as I did, denoting the ungrateful, and more than suspicious manner in which Colonel Lagos had conducted himself, and suggesting, nevertheless, that he might request, or cause such permission to be granted from the Government. General Flores replied to me that he was ignorant of all this, and acknowledged the justice wherewith the Government had proceeded, when he would pass my letter to Colonel Lagos."

"Nevertheless, a few days afterwards Dr. I. Portela went to request the Government, that Colonel Lagos might be allowed to return without the necessity of his asking it, and as there was also a desire to please General Flores, the matter was again taken into consideration, and the favour accorded. I myself hastened to draw up the note of the Ministry of Government, which I delivered to Doctor Portela. Colonel Lagos therefore returned to his country, and all must remember the publication he then made, which, the same as the letter he had written at his departure, was full of protestations as to his obedience and respect to the laws and constituted authorities—which he has so ill fulfilled! I was not surprised that Colonel Lagos on his return did not call on me, because, in short, to every one there is only a mere obligation; but when named Governor, I was astonished that he did not present himself to me, as was done by all the Chiefs of corps and detachments, because there is a strict duty: nevertheless I said not a word: but a few days afterwards, in order to give me a competent destination, the Department of the North was divided in two, and the command of one of them was conferred upon him. Not even then did he present himself to me, even as an act of civility. I manifested to General Flores the surprise occasioned to me by the whole conduct of the ungrateful and haughty Chief: General Flores was surprised and exasperated, and probably reprimanded him. At all events two days afterwards Colonel Lagos presented himself to me, but bringing a sponsor, Dr. Portela; stammered out a few words of excuse, for not having before discharged this duty; when I received him with perfect civility,; and seeing him embarrassed and at a loss what to say, I immediately endeavoured to turn the conversation to general topics, to save him from his evidently unpleasant position."

"Since then I have not once seen him, nor had any direct intercourse with him, nor has anything occured that could displease him."

"Let the public now judge between Colonel Don Hilario Lagos and myself; let it decide on the justice of his resentment against me, and of the nobleness and elevation of his sentiments."

In allusion to an expected Manifest of General Flores, Dr. Alsina remarks:—

"The same individuals here who drew up the speech, have also prepared and sent to Montevideo, a draft of Manifest for General Flores, directing that it may be presented to him, that he may sign and publish it, as if which cannot be said to the aforesaid point, (expeditions against Santa Fé and Entre Rios). Various acts are also discussed and recounted that provoke me to laughter, and which are all false, absolutely false. I sometimes doubt whether General Flores will dare to sanction a document which he knows in his conscience to be entirely unjust and false, and which, moreover, would be an accusation against himself: but, on the other hand, I protest that I should feel disappointed if he not approve and publish it, so as to enable me to be heard; for they are greatly mistaken if they fancy that in said case I would keep silence."

Hence it appears that Dr. Alsina, instead evading publicity and publicity by skulking out of the country, as many others have done, boldly courts and challanges inquiry; a strong presumptive evidence of innocence and conscious rectitude. Moreover on voluntarily resigning the mace, Dr. Alsina patriotically shouldered a musket, as a full private in the ranks of the National Guards: an example of self-denial and true subordination, that places him side for side with General Bulnes, and the brightest names of South American statemanship.

BUENOS AYRES.

The official documents recorded in our first page, shed a clear and satisfactory light on the attitude and march of the new Administration. All the means of peace and conciliation being exausted, force is now opposed to force, with an energy and resolution commensurate with the necessity. On the part of the Capital, the means of defence and aggression begin to assume colossal dimensions, and leave no doubt as to a definitive triumph. Since the sad and fatal lesson of the 25th ult., the audacity of the rebels has been kept at abeyance; and in the partial rencounters that have since taken place between the advanced posts, they must have seen practically the extravagance of their pretensions, and the utter inadequacy of their means.

That Rosas is hemmed in by land by desertion is notorious. The Chivilcoy division, 800 strong, left in a body, avowedly for the purpose of securing their wheat crops. Olmos and his division have also disappeared; their object and destination not quite certain. After the dispersion of the 25th, many parties belonging to Quilmes, Ensenada and San Vicente, joined the forces; but, heartily tired of the fatigue, privations and dangers of an inglorious and profitless revolution. The patriots of San Fernando have acted more nobly than all. Upwards of 600 having not only quitted the ranks of the besiegers, but proffered their services to the legal Government. Mutual distrust, personal rivalries, and the declining influence of a common despair, are hastening the work of dissolution among those that still remain. It is possible that the forces from the South, headed by Don Pedro Rosas, may make a circuit route or are making a detour, to intercept their retreat towards the North; in which case their unconditional surrender, or dispersion is inevitable. A very few days more must solve that interesting problem.

The precautionary measures for supplying the Town, and countermarching the plans of the assailants and their allies, are admirable; some of them, as the closing of Custom house and the Boca port, perhaps unnecessarily stringent. It is impossible that a populous City, such as this, can long be reduced to absolute inaction. Not only the coasting craft, as judiciously remarked by our evening Contemporary, but foreign interests of the greatest magnitude, interests of supreme importance, demand the earliest possible modification of the measures alluded to. The term for the introduction of provisions has been unexpectedly limited to seven days, and declared indefinitely prorogable at the discretion of the Authorities. The content and perfect order of the Capital are the best possible assurances of the prestige and popularity of the Administration.

DEPLORABLE OCCURRENCE.—On Christmas evening, whilst James Serle, a respectable and inoffensive Irishman, was seated with a companion at a Saladero on the coast of the Barracas Bridge, a musket ball shot through the heart: whether accidentally, or wantonly and maliciously, we have not yet had the means of ascertaining.

On Thursday the Commander of the "Vixen," accompanied by a Rev. Gentleman, a compatriot of the deceased, by order of Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, visited the afflicted family, with orders to make the necessary investigations: but the result of their inquiries have not transpired. A report has been in circulation, that the murderer of Serle has already been shot, by express orders of Lagos; and the most peremptory orders imparted to respect all neutral and pacific foreigners. For the honor of humanity, we trust that said version may be correct; at all events, we invoke absolute publicity, as the best guarantee and satisfaction to the Irish community, and Her Majesty's subjects at large, who deeply sympathise with the survivors of the ill fated victim.

Deceased was about 28 years of age, and his left an aged Father and Mother principally dependent on his filial exertions. He had occupied his late situation for several years, and was greatly respected by his employer; and has shown a laudable zeal in all that respects his memory. His mortal remains were interred at Quilmes, on Monday, with all possible decency and solemnity: every remembrance of which their transfer to the Capital extremely difficult, if not impossible.

LATEST HOUR.

1853 has been inicated by a smart skirmish to the South; the details of which we cannot expect to receive in time for our present number. It appears, however, that the Convalecencia has been taken by the town forces, and the assailants driven across the Barracas Bridge, with a heavy loss. Rumours of many kinds afloat; one, too good we fear to be true, that the vanguard of Colonel Rosas y Belgrano had arrived and attacked the besiegers in the rear. Honor to the brave sentry; peace to the manes of those who have fallen in their country's cause!

In wishing our readers "a happy New-year" unbounded prosperity, we have also to thank them for the generous protection extended to our enterprise, with the assurance that no efforts will be spared, to merit a continuance of such patronage.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

On the 1st of December the frenetic shout of anarchy was raised anew, and its hoarse accents still gurgle in the throat of the expiring monster. The whole interior of powder, ammunition, military equipments, and the absolute necessaries of life, nothing has been in demand and nothing consumed. As a business month it may be blotted from the calender.

The arrivals have been considerable, but even the means of discharge have been wanting; and consequently after suffer equally with interests on shore. As the clymax of inaction we may record the unprecedented fact, that for several days even the speculators in gold 'Shylocks' nominated bendy,' lost their usual postration, when even the *sacra fames auri* remained subdued and inert!

The arrivals from the Provinces, though considerable, and the limited amount of produce exported, are readily accounted for. Some vessels have gone in ballast; others threaten to decamp for Montevideo: but the greater part, we presume, feel non plussed, and will goodnaturedly remain, trusting to the course of events, or the chapter of accidents.

In short, in the present abnormal circumstances, we dispense with prices and quotations, as purely fanciful or nominal. As to remittances, it would be a solemn impertinence to hazard a conjecture on them.

POLITICAL ASPECT.—As regards commercial interests and prospects, we are involved in impenetrable darkness; "a darkness that may be felt." The Provinces of this Province, where these interests are mainly concentrated, have been crushed almost to annihilation; and let politicians and diplomatists calculate as they may, the fate of the single Provinces is inseperably bound up with that of Buenos Ayres. They must prosper or languish, survive or perish together. If the head suffer, the body cannot act; if the heart faint, the feet cannot move.

Instead of favouring or allowing a timely amputation, foreign diplomacy has been expending its energies in nurture on a gangrened and incurable limb; a temporary restoration of which would only ensure a fratricide struggle of unassignable duration, in which foreign commercial interests would be the first, though not the only or principal sufferer. A bitter experience, renewed and prolonged beyond endurance, has taught foreign merchants, in connexion with their resident countrymen, to abhor a system in which public men have been alternately the toys and tools of despotism; sacrificing the interests and prospects of an entire generation to—what?—the contingent glory of extorting a commercial treaty, or the ideal right of navigating our interior rivers. The events of the 11th September has been dextrously made the pretext for a display of squeamish prudery, by the very men who winked at the insidious encroachments of the 21st May, and the outrageous assumptions of the 24th June. Let them carry out their programme of indirect coercision, depressing Provincial Governments, and exalting Urquiza into a tyranny of the Republic, and we promise you a long series of doleful retrospects.

But whilst we frankly state the alternative, and denounce the policy that we think calculated to favour its realization, we hope better things of our Provincial cause and of the prospects of the Republic. 1852, with its memorable vicissitudes, its treasons and treacheries, its ingratitude and wanton despotism, its deep disgust and felt degradation, has wrought a mighty change in Buenos Ayres. The inert mass has been *carbonised*,

so to speak, converting the raw iron into tempered steel: in other words, the langour and indifference of despondency, into the ardour and might of patriotic enthusiasm. Like our Saviour's miracle, the public eye has been couched by a successive operation. After the battle of Caseros, we "saw men like trees walking;" since the 11th of Sept., Urquiza and Galan, Flores and Lagos, Rivero and Troncoso, all appear in their true dimensions and colours; forbidden certainly to an unarmed and disorganised community, but helpless as infancy in the giant grasp of a hoold and united one.

After the late change of Government, so far from being the index of a social dissolution, is the mere exponent of a yet wider fusion, and more cordial union. As members of the Executive, Dr. Torres and General Pacheco have introduced an important accession of vitality and action; absorbing at the same time all that was sound and stable in the composition of its predecessor. With ex-Governor Alsina a volunteer in the ranks of the National Guards, and his late Minister of Government, Colonel Mitre, at its head, the dignity and efficiency of the armed force have been immeasurably enhanced; whilst the Department of Police, the most arduous, delicate and responsible in the Province, has been assigned to Señor Peña, late Ministro of Finance. The hatred of Urquiza, and consequent detestation of his policy and partizans, are the rallying point, the centre and bond of union of all that is manly, intelligent and patriotic in the Province.

Such a cause must eventually triumph; diffusing itself silently and peacefully to the remotest boundaries of the Republic; extending the empire of knowledge and constitutional liberty, with the correlative interests of civilization and commerce.

—co—

London, 8th Nov., 1852.

Dry River Plate Hides.—We are without any direct imports, but 16,648 have arrived from the Continent. There are no sales reported, but Hides of good quality are in fair demand at full prices. Stock 9200 Hides.

Salted River Plate Hides.—The buoyancy which has existed in this market for some time past and which arose from the reduced supplies direct from La Plata has received a material check from the continuance of considerable trans-shipments of Hides of middling and inferior quality (not well adapted for English manufactures) from the Continent, which have been brought forward and partly sold at comparatively low rates. Prices consequently for good Hides have not advanced, but are firm as quoted below with a good demand. Our quotations are 4½d to 4¾d for good heavy Ox, and 4d to 4½d for inferior to middling do., 4d to 4¼ for light Ox, and 3¾ to 4d per lb. for Cow. Import 8926 Hides direct, and 1960 Hides via the Continent. Sales 4250 Hides. Present Stock 24,742.

Horse Hides.—The demand has greatly improved for all sorts, and become very brisk for Salted Hides of good quality and heavy averages at an advance of 1s per Hide. Dry Hides are 6d to 9d better. Arrivals have for a long time been limited, and the stocks consequently have been cleared, with the exception of 8495 Salted Hides recently arrived, (the bulk of which are advertized for early sale.)

Sheep Skins are in very good demand, which may be attributed to the active state of the Wool market. The Sales of the month comprise 21,252 Cape, fine Wools, av. 63 lb. at 32s 6d; av. 44 to 57 lb at 21s 3d to 28s 6d; long do. - to 75 lb at 27s 6d to 32s 9d; shorn and common at 6s to 15s; wet and dry damaged at 5s to 8s per dozen—4 bales Buenos Ayres, fine Wools, at 9d per lb.

Goat Skins—Cape Goats sell freely at advanced prices. The better descriptions of E. I. have improved in demand, but common and inferior assortments still continue difficult of sale.

Horns—All that have been offered have sold briskly at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per 123 on most descriptions. Sales, 9,560 Buenos Ayres Ox av. 10½ oz. at 44s. 6d.; small Os and Cow, av. 9½ oz. at 20s. 6d. per 123.

Bones are in good request, particularly Shanks, which are scarce and would command extreme prices. The sales of the month are 42 tons Buenos Ayres common at £4 5s.

Horse Hair.—The following sales have been effected at about late rates, with the exception of mixed which has realised an advance of 1d. per lb, viz. 106 bales and 12 serons, White and Grey Cut Tails fair length at 2s 8½d; Cut Tails good lengths at 2s 2d, do. middling to fair at 1s 2½d to 1s 5½d; short and very short at 9d to 10½d; fair to good mixed at 7½d to 9d; slight mixed and short at 6½d to 7½d; Coddeva Flatts, middling at 7d to 7½d; Cow, good clean free of skin at 9½d to 9¾d; on skin, dusty at 7½d to 7¾d per lb. Import 21 packages.

The tallow market maintained a very firm position throughout the month of October, and prices advanced 1s per cwt. The lateness of arrivals from St. Petersburg caused some speculative excitement, and a good home demand for the season existing, holders on the spot were enabled to dispose of their Tallow at very full prices, and a fair business was transacted during that period. At the commencement of November, owing to several cargoes of Tallow arriving from St. Petersburg, the market became depressed, and prices receded fully 9d per cwt. During the past few days, however, in consequence of a report of early frost setting in in Russia, a firmer feeling has prevailed, and quotations now are fully equal to those current at the close of October, consumers having evidently procrastinated their purchases to some extent, awaiting arrivals from Russia

River Plate Tallow has met with a steady demand all the month at very full prices. The supply of this description at present is not very abundant, nor is it likely to be before next spring, consequently full prices may be expected during the next few months. The present quotations are, for fair color, firm 42s 9d to 43s, middling to rather dark, fair body, 42s 9d, down to 41s 9d per cwt. for dark. Import 684 casks and 65 boxes. Sales 1070 casks and 170 boxes. The present stock is very small, being about 240 casks and 300 boxes.

ANNING & COBB,
Brokers, 11 Lime Street.

Amount of Produce shipped from the Port of Buenos Ayres from 25th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1852.

	Great Britain.	France.	Germany	Italy.	Spain.	Havana.	United States.	Brasil.	Pacific.	Total of Dec.	Total to Nov.	Grand Total.
Number of vessels	14	2	5	3		8	2	5	1	32	433	470
Tonnage	2,461	478	1,065	555		1,830	585	964	231	8,153	93,115	101,274
Articles.												
Beef, jerked, quintals						36,993		12,508		42,801	479,1741	521,975¼
» preserved hogsheads											344	344
» » tins												
Bones	915,600	6,500								221,500	2,998,572	3,220,072
Do. tons	47	7								47	3,356¼	3,403¼
Feathers, bales		17	2							19	139	158
Do. arrobas											91	91
Hair, bales	57	47	20	22			96			242	2,376	2,618
Do. serones							14			14	1,784	1,798
Do. arrobas											48	48
Hide cuttings, bales	125	123					38			286	1,483	1,769
» » quintals												
Hides, ox & cow, salted	21,541	2,817	4,582	4 640			185			33,765	688,714	722,479
Do. do. dry	1,000	9,272	58,663	22,850		200	19,235	30		111,730	1,141,964	1,253,694
Do. horse do.	1,200									1,200	29,792	31,092
» do. salted	5,043						1,000			6,043	10,326	16,369
Horns, ox and cow	172,818	10,000	24,896	10,750		5,000	17,000			237,464	1,694,742	1,932,206
Skins calf, bales											309¼	309¼
» » dozens											2884	2884
Do. deer, bales							6			6	16	22
» » dozens												
Do. goat, bales											256	256
» » dozens												
Do. nutria, bales		1		5			9			15	42	57
Do. do. dozens											130	130
Do. sheep bales	37									37	2,697	2,734
» » dozens											8	8
Do. stink cat, bales											1384	1384
Do. do. dozens											7833	7834
Tallow, pipes	1,648	371	1	200			68			1,9544	24,2405	26,1954
Do. boxes	377,						307		1,234	1,918	16,700	18,618
Do. serones											12	12
Wool, bales	439	69	290				296			1,094	18,107	19,201
Do. serones	25						103			125	1,353	1,478
Do. arrobas										29	325	359

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

ARRIVALS.

December 24th.

"Prony," French war steamer, from Montevideo.

"Bonne Aimee," French barque, 231 tons, Monet, from Bordeaux 19th Oct., Montevideo 22nd inst., to J. Vignal, with 606 boxes, 625½ barrels and 80 quarter do. wine, 128 boxes merchandise.

December 25th.

December 26th.

"Amphitrite," Hamburg barque, 216 tons, J. J. Arends, from New York 13th Oct., Montevideo 23rd inst., to A. Van Praet, with 121,024 feet lumber.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, 122 tons, J. Aveneni, from Montevideo 25th inst. Passengers—2

December 27th.

"Manchester," American barque, 291 tons, S. Upton, from Salem 29th October, to H. J. Ropes, with 406 barrels flour, 100 boxes starch, 50 do. candles, 12 do. clocks, 10 do. tobacco, 39 do. chairs, 50 bales wax, 100 dozens brooms, 100 do. buckets, 50 do. tubs, 150 casks nails, 322 bundles shingles, 102,000 feet lumber, 94 tubs codfish, 79 boxes and 150 bales merchandise. Doubloons 894].

"L'Henry," French brig, 184 tons, E. Vivier, from Montevideo 25th inst., to order, in ballast.

"Luisa," National schooner, 122 tons, J. Costa, from Montevideo 26th inst. Passengers—5.

December 28th.

"Ann Carr," British brig, 189 tons, F. Davis, from Cadiz 6th October, to J. Stewart, with 117 lasts salt.

December 29th.

"Richmond," British barque, 351 tons, Grayson, from Cape Verde 21st November, to J. Carthy, with 170 moyos salt.

"Pallas," Brazilian brig, 217 tons, F. P. Fonesca, from Santos 17th inst., to N. Martinez & Sons, with 1200 barrels sugar.

December 30th.

"Victoria," Oriental schooner, 122 tons, D. Maccio, from Montevideo 29th inst. Passengers—5.

December 31st.

"O. J. Hayes," American barque 413 tons, Beauvais, from New York 9th Nov., to O. J. Hayes & Co.

"Prince," British mail steamer Capt. W. Valler, from Montevideo 30th inst. Passengers—38.

"Paraense," Brazilian war steamer, from Montevideo.

American barque,

SAILINGS.

December 24th.

"Cesare" Sardinian brig, for Brasil, despatched by Viale & Co., with 2456 quintals jerked beef.

"Victoria," Oriental Schooner, for Montevideo.

"Beranger," French brig, for Gualeguaychú, dispatched by Auge Etchegaray, in ballast.

December 25th.

"Parana," Oriental Steamer, for Montevideo.

December 26th.

"Euterpe," Brazilian war corvette, for Montevideo.

"Innocenza," Sardinian polacre, for Genoa, dispatched by Viale & Co, with 2000 salted ox and cow hides, 9296 dry do. do., 10750 horns, 5 bales slunk calf skins.

"Vincenzo," Sardinian polacre, for Genoa, dispatched by Llavallol & Sons, with 5988 dry ox and cow hides, 1740 salted do. do., 22 serons horse hair, 4 boxes drugs, 1 do. marble slabs.

December 27th.

December 28th.

December 29th.

"Rama Negra," National brigantine, for Montevideo.

"Eolo," Brazilian brigantine of war, for Montevideo.

December 30th.

"Fama," Oriental lugger, for Montevideo.

"Byron," British brig, for England, dispatched by A. Barber, with 8009 salted ox and cow hides 71 pipes, 29 half do. and 1 quarter cask tallow, 22300 horns.

December 31st.

"Ida," Danish brig for England, dispatched by Lezica and Co., with 168 pipes tallow, 12000 bones, 4026 salted ox and cow hides.

"Johanna," Danish schooner, for Brasil, dispatched by Otte Rosenthal & Co., in ballast.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels:—

"Infatigable," with 7227 dry ox and cow hides, 344 bales wool, 9 do. horse hair, 6000 horns.

The American bark Manchester arrived here from Salem, reports having fallen in with in 4 N. lat., 37 W. long. the British bark Maid of Orleans, of Newcastle, abandoned—boarded her and found she was from Calcutta with a cargo of rice.

MEMORANDA.

The following are the principal casualties resulting from the storm of Saturday 18th ult:

National polacre "Bella Union," parted her chains and drove on shore.

Hamburg brig "Elizabeth," drove on shore at Palermo, near the old brig, where she is likely to remain.

Danish brig "Succours," ran on shore near the Recoleta, and broke up immediately.

French barque "Norma," also on shore near Palermo.

Danish brig "Gramm," came in contact with a barque in the Inner Roads, when the former lost her bowsprit, foremast, and received considerable damage in the hull.

Brazilian brig "Colonizador" drove early in the morning, and finally came in contact with the British brig "Mary Rowe," when the latter lost her bowsprit and foremast, but did so much damage to the Brazilian that she sunk in 20 minutes. Crew saved by the exertions of Capt. Brown of the "Mary Rowe."

Brazilian corvette "Euterpe," lost bowsprit and foremast, and sustained other damage.

Oriental steamer "Paraná," parted her chains and drove near the shore, apparently touching, but afterwards proceeded up the river without receiving any damage.

National schooner of war "Santa Clara" and corvette "Julio," ran up the river to the Tigre, where they now lie high and dry.

Oriental lugger "Fama" is expected down by first opportunity.

In addition to these, many others have sustained minor damages, with loss of anchors, chains, boats, &c.

MARITIME NOTICE.

By order of His Danish Majesty's Government Notice is given to Mariners, that if they have the misfortune of stranding on the west coast of Jutland, or on the coast of the island of Bornholm, and that there should be no means of assisting them otherwise, there will be thrown to them from the coast, by aid of a rocket-apparatus, a rope of 9 threads. The shipwrecked, by hauling this rope on board, will find fastened to it a very strong hawser [inches and a half], to the end of which is spliced a pully with a thin line to run. The two windlasses of this line are fastened to a safety chair, which by means of an iron ring can be moved on the thick cable. The shipwrecked must take care to the cutting of the vessel as high as possible, in order that the chair may avoid the breakers. An understanding being established with the wrecked, the crew can consequently establish a communication with the shore by making the chair go and come.

Danish Consulate at Buenos Ayres, the 27th of November 1852.

d. 2—8 c. JOHN JACOB KLICK.

DIED,

On the 27th inst, Mr. James Reily, a native of Flintshire, North Wales, aged 44.

His remains were conveyed to the Recoleta on the 29th attended by his friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

There will be Divine Service in the American M. E. Church, on Sabbath next, January 2d. Sermon at 11 o'clock a. m., and at 6 o'clock p. m.

TUITION.

Mr. Losh most respectfully informs his Friends, that his School will be reopened on Monday, the 10th January 1853.

Buenos Ayres, 29th December 1852.

J. I. 2c.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Established by H. DOWSE & Co., Calle de Mayo, No. 52, one door from the Calle la Merced. Persons requiring Custom-house business transacted will find this a most convenient Office, where all dispatches, permits, reembarques, &c. will be attended to. The above will undertake the general routine of this business, as well as the shipping and landing of all goods, produce, &c. They trust to find and merit the general support of their friends and the Commercial community.

N. B.—Passports taken out for all parts.

Furnished Lodgings.

One or two rooms to let, commanding a good view of the river. Terms moderate. Calle Mayo, No 163. d.18.

For Sale,

The first class, clipper built American bark "Delaware,"

of 214 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, having very superior accommodations for 40 passengers, on account of having been built for the packet service.

Persons interested in the purchased can apply to Zimmermann Frazer & Co.,

Calle la Defensa, No. 69.

Nov. 27.—co.

The following BOOKS are now on Sale at the Shop of G. & H. Mackern, Stationers, No. 20 Calle San Martin:—

Letters de Sevigné; Rollin's Ancient History Hazlitt's Life of Napoleon; Irving's Works; Johnson's Works; Addison's Works; Hume and Smollett's History of England; Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography; Lamprière's Classical Dictionary; Robertson's America; Memorials of Columbus; Works of Thomas Moore; Blair's Rhetoric; Shakspeare; Scott's Poetical Works; Gazick's Life; Lamb's Essays of Elia; Thomson's Seasons; Paley's Philosophy; Pope's Homer's Iliad; Milton's Works; Wraxall's History of France.

Translation of Señor Sarmiento's Letter, on Sale at G. & H. Mackern's, 20, Calle San Martin.

FRESH PROVISIONS.

Beef bouilli, in tins of 3 lbs and 6 lbs.
Rich soup, in do. of 2 lbs.
Portable soup, in do. of 1 lb.
This bouilli, being perfectly cooked, may be eaten cold, if preferred, or, as well as the rich soup, be heated by immersing the tin in boiling water. The portable soup will make good broth with the addition of 32 times its volume of water.

To be had at the depot, 58 Calle de Lores [Barocca of Mr. Descamps]; 41 Calle del Peru; 40 Calle del Piedad; 72 Calle de Santa Clara; 38 and 58 Calle de San Martin; 64 Calle de Chacabuco, and at Messrs. Nahan & Hansen, Paseo Julio, where may be had julienne, stewed mutton, beef à la mode, tongues, brains, &c. d,24—3c.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEAR'S SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1891.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow-creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. F. England, Chemist, 31, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Peasharst, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breast for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before heard an advertisement in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was for I use so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the breast, which had swollen to inches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout.
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Mosquitoes and Insects	Rheumatism
Sand Flies	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin-diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted & Stiff Joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of these of Buenos Ayres; also wholesale and retail by Mr. Eastman, in pots and boxes at ——.

17 There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder, are affixed to each Pot.

PRESERVED MEATS,

In tin canisters, warranted best quality for sale at $2 per lb., at the store No. 40 Calle Piedad, corner of Calle Reconquista.

d. 25—3 p.

Notice.

MR. A. POWELL begs to inform his friends and the public that his School is closed for the Christmas vacation and will re-open on Tuesday, Jan 4, 1853.

N.B. Private Tuition No. 23 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Notice.

P. Bourse, Surgeon Dentist, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he intends to leave for Montevideo in a few days, to practice his profession there for a week or ten days. Those who may need his professional services would do well to call before he leaves this city.

Buenos Ayres, December 22, 1852.

NAUTICAL ALMANACKS for 1853, for Sale by Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio.

Port and Sherry.

of very superior quality are on sale by Barber & Orr, Calle del Peru No. 13.—j.12.co.

Shipping List
OF
Henry A. Green.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London.

British brig "Panope," 336 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Ward, commander, has only disengaged room for sewn salted hides this vessel is well known in the trade and is in every respect a first rate opportunity d.4. Consignee Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London

Belgian brig "Rubens," 285 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Cornelissen, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. j.1.

Consignee A. van Praet, Esq.

For London.

Swedish brig "Seve," 270 tons, 1st class, Andersen, commander, has all her cargo engaged and shipping and will have quick despatch. n.30.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For London.

British brig "Sophia," 193 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, McDonald, commander, has her entire cargo engaged. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid, Barton & Co.

For London.

British brig "Leo," 230 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Clark, commander, has her entire cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. F. E. Hartenels & Sons.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Racer," 193 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Pirouet, Commander, is now loading, and having all having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Liverpool.

British bark "Cornucopia," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 223 tons, P Jarvis, commander, a well known regular trader, will have quick despatch. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. R. and S. Carlisle & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Enterprise," 252 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Eyre, commander, has all her cargo engaged. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. Wm. Orr & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Hibbert," 256 tons, A.-1. at Lloyd's, Schediedi, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and only room for passengers. d. 1.

Consignee James Curtis, Esq.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Gauntlet," 266 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, Bell, Commander, has already a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has only disengaged room for a few salted hides and light freight. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie, Tweedie & Co.

For Liverpool.

British brig "Speedwell," 253 tons, Saunier, Commander, has positively engaged three fourths of her cargo, a portion of which is already on board. This vessel is well known in the trade. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. John Best & Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Austrian bark "Melita," 1266 tons, A.1. at Lloyd's, J. B. Floris, Master, is a chartered vessel, and will have quick dispatch. This vessel is highly fit to accommodating superior accommodations for passengers. n. 27.

Consignee A. P. Leziza.

For Cork or Falmouth.

British brig "Crimea," 184 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Bracey, commander, is chartered vessel and offers sail pressure to 15th December, this vessel has good accommodation for passengers. n.—20.

Consignees Messrs. Leziza & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

"British brig "Alice," 293 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Langlois, commander, is now loading and is a favorite vessel, having superior accommodations, is a most desirable opportunity for passengers. n.—20.

Consignees Messrs. Weyland & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Hanoverian brig "J. H. Heydeon," 212 tons, Haesloop, commander, having all her cargo engaged will have quick dispatch. n.—20.

Consignees Messrs. Leziza & Co.

For Antwerp.

Swedish brig "Plata," 216 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Fogelmark, Commander, will receive on a favorite vessel in the trade, and having all her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Antwerp.

Prussian brig "Titania," 202 tons, A. 1., at Lloyd's, Voss, commander and nearly new is a fast sailer and a first rate opportunity, has all her cargo engaged and shipping.

Consignees Messrs. P. Halbach & Co.

For Antwerp.

Belgian brig "Emaline," 250 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Ketelsen, commander, has only disengaged room for about 100 bales which can be received on board immediately.

Consignee A. Van Praet, Esq.

For Antwerp.

Danish schooner "Fisil," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 1138 tons, Spicera, Commander, is now loading in the inner roads, and has only disengaged room for a few dry hides, which can be received on board immediately. n.20.

Consignees Messrs. Bunge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Danish bark "Matilda," 300 tons, Beausi, Commander, will be ready to load in a few days, and has positively two-thirds of her cargo engaged. This vessel is a most desirable opportunity. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. M. Lopez & Co.

For Boston.

Prussian brig "Alice," 200 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Litchfield, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and will have quick dispatch. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For New York.

Swedish brig "Hilda Charlotte," 370 tons, Oberg, master, has now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and has still disengaged room for bales and and dry hides. n.20.

Consignees Messrs. Wedekind & Co.

For New York.

American bark "Almeida," 297 tons, 1st class, Carney, Commander, is a remarkably fast sailer, and without exception one of the finest vessels in port. Is now ready to receive cargo. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. P. Halbach Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British bark "29th of May," Muran, Commander. j.1. Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

British brig "Falcon," 220 tons, Jarvis, Com. j.1. Consignees Messrs. Thomas Tomkinson & Co

British bark "Peter Sons," 194 tons, Yamer, Commander. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. Rennie Tweedie & Co.

Hamburg brig "Sophia," 228 tons, Valentin, Commander. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. George Rick & Co.

British schooner "Anna & Sophia," 151 tons, Runson, Commander. j.1.

Consignees Messrs J. Gait Smith & Co.

British brig "Eliza Jenkins," 321 tons, Dean, Commander. j.1.

Consignees Messrs. John Gait Smith & Co.

Neapolitan brig "Italia," 360 tons. j.1.

Santamaria & Co.

British schooner "May," 233 tons, Millard, Commander. j.1.

Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

Austrian bargue "Rose Matilde," 363 tons. d.4

Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

All the foregoing vessels have good accommodations for passengers, and are in every respect, most desirable vessels.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

Henry A. Green.

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30 Calle Reconq.

SHIPPING LIST
OF
JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For England.

Passengers only.

The fine A. 1. regular trading British brig "Grace Longstaff," 233 tons register, Capt. Logan, being a chartered vessel, she will have quick dispatch and good accommodations for passengers. o.23.

Consignee Messrs. Wilfred Latham & Co.

For Great Britain.

Passengers only.

The very fine, new, Danish schooner "Alma," Schriber, master, has all her cargo engaged, and will have a very quick dispatch. n.27.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Dutch brig "Komeet," 182 tons, Tugermann, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, is a chartered vessel and has superior accommodations for passengers. o.16.

Consignees Messrs. Visser & Co.

For Southampton.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The very superior fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Elizabeth," 266 tons, J. A. Silvear, master, has all her cargo engaged, and only accommodate passengers. o. 30.

Consignees Messrs. Duguid Barton & Co.

For Brazils.

Passengers only.

The very fast sailing A. 1. Brazilian polacre "Constancia," 182 tons register, Rodriguez, commander, is now loading, and being a chartered vessel, having superior accommodations for passengers, and will have a quick dispatch. d.4.

Consignee Juan G. Martinez, Esq.

For Rio Janeiro.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Portuguese copper and copper fastened Belgian brig "Infatigable," 241 tons, Conder, commander, has nearly all her cargo engaged and can sail take from 500 to 1100 dry hides and freight. This regular trader and superior vessel offers an excellent opportunity for passengers, having most comfortable accommodations. d.4.

For Rio de Janeiro.

Passengers only.

The A. 1. Belgian brig "Wilchend," 203 tons, Beckmann, commander, will have a very quick despatch, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. d. 4.

Consignees Messrs Leziza & Co.

For Queenstown for orders.

Passengers only.

The fine, fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Grecian," 151 tons register, McMechen, master, being a chartered vessel, and a most desirable vessel with every despatch. n.4.

Consignees Messrs Duguid, Barton and Co.

For Brazil.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

The very fine A. 1. fast sailing coppered and copper fastened Hamburg brig "Rose," 225 tons register, Tuggenbrock, commander, has all her cargo engaged and going off and will be dispatched in the course of from 10 to 15 days. This vessel having superior accommodations for passengers. d.4.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Rouen.

ONLY PASSENGERS.

The very fine Danish brigantine "Freya," F. Giesing, commander, has all her cargo engaged, and can accommodate passengers, will have quick dispatch. n.6.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For further particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their respective consignees, or to—

JOSEPH M. LAWSON,
Licensed Ship Broker,
No. 15½ Calle Reconquista.

SODA WATER, LEMONADE
and
GINGER BEER.

Mr. Cranwell respectfully informs the public that he can now and during the warm season supply persons desirous of drinking the above refreshing beverages at the reduced price of 24 dollars the doz. when on returning the empty bottles twelve dollars will be refunded.

Medical Gentlemen will please observe in ordering other medicated aerated waters that the proper bottles for these are of the capacity of ten ounces; the common porter or Champagne bottles are not capable of bearing the just proportion of Carbonic Acid Gas requisite for their preparation.

Mr. C. having spared no expense in obtaining the most perfect and novel machinery, with adequate bottles and every other article required for the elaboration of the above stated waters, can assure the inhabitants of this city a superior article to any heretofore, and confidently states as good as any manufactured in Europe. Oct. 23.—6d.

For Sale.

At the Store of Brasch Prange & Co., 41 Calle Julio, a small consignment prime English Cheese in zinc cases, just landed from the ship Racer. Dec. 11.—6.

Consulate of the United States of America.
Buenos Ayres.

The Hon. John S. Pendleton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, near the Argentine Confederation, having left this Province, to be absent a short time, persons having business with him, either official or private, will please address them before the undersigned who is fully authorized to act for him during his absence.

27th Nov. 1852.

Jos. Graham, U.S. Consul.

Nov 27.—6.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, Barges, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 $50, 12, 60—13, 70; 14, 80; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210, 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 10 ft. English equal to 10½ Barges; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Barges; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Barges; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Barges measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. entrance. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. entrance. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to become so or change anchorage, must pay 100$

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 31st inst.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destination*
	BRITISH.			
July 31	Brig Grace Longstaff	Wilfred Latham & Co	233	England.
Aug. 28	Brig. Hugh Block, Abbot	Brownells, Grey & Co	231	Valparaiso
Sept. 13	Brig. Eliz Ann, Stubbs	Duguid, Barton & Co	236	Liverpool.
	13 Brig. Stag, Bailey	Getting & Co	222	Do.
	16 Brig. Maria, Hedley	Bayley Brothers	200	Australia
	19 Brig. Neptune, MacDonald	Duguid, Barton & Co	203	Liverpool.
Oct.	4 Brig. Leo, Clark	Thomas Tomkinson & Co	230	Do.
	5 Sch. Mercedes, Powell	R. & S. Carlisle	234	Falmouth.
	8 Sch. Thane of Fife, McKellar	J. B. Josling	132	Liverpool.
	8 Brig. Chilmey, Henry	Wm. Orr & Co	252	England.
	9 Brig. Enterprise, Pyott	Wm. Orr & Co	252	England.
	25 Brig. Arjee, Langmore	Thomas Tomkinson & Co	222	Do.
	25 Brig. Byron, Redish	A. Barber	190	England.
	27 Brig. Cornucopia, Jarvis	R. & S. Carlisle	230	Do.
Nov.	5 Brig. Earl of Derby, Hodge	J. Best & Brothers	195	Do.
	10 Brig. Hugh, Campbell	Duguid & Co	211	Do.
	11 Brig. Gauntlet, Bell	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	266	England.
	15 Sch. Alarm, Cox	Leziza & Co	68	England.
	17 Brig. Rocca, Pirouet	Duguid, Barton & Co	193	
	17 Brig. Ellis, Robin	Nicholson, Cranwell & Co	172	England
	18 Brig. Grecian, MacMechen	Duguid, Barton & Co	151	England
	18 Brig. Philip Dean, Rose	Hughes Brothers	187	Do.
	18 Br. Ld. Cotton, Hughes	Best Brothers	183	Do.
	22 Brig. Mary Rowe, Brown	A Kyle	208	
	22 Brig. Rebecca, Shepherd	H. Cunliffe	254	
	24 Brig. Wilton Wood, Russell	J. Best Brothers	242	
	25 Brig. Emerge Hope, Hall	Thomas Tomkinson & Co	249	
	25 Sch Spy, De la Cour	Hughes Brothers	170	England
Dec.	3 Sch Liverpool Packet, Symmons	Hughes Brothers	142	Do.
	6 Sch. Falcon, Jarvis	T. Tomkinson & Co	220	Do.
	6 Sch. Speedwell, Saunier	Duguid & Co	253	Do.
	11 Sch. Peter Sons, Adamson	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	194	
	11 Brig. Sophia, Valentin	Rennie, Tweedie & Co	228	
	15 Brig. Eliza Jenkins, Dean	J. G. Smith & Co	321	
	16 Brig. Anne Sophie, Runson	J. G. Smith & Co	151	
	19 Brig. May, Millard	Tomkinson & Co	259	
	20 Brig. Trio, MacNab	Anderson & Co	193	
	21 Brig. Constancy, Wilson	J. G. Smith & Co	231	
	23 Brig. Ann Cary, Davis	J. St. wart	189	
	29 Br. Richmond, Gough	J. Corney	254	
		AMERICAN.		
Nov.	11 Bk. Almeida, Carny	P. Halbach	297	N. York.
	18 Bk. Ann Parker, Crowell	Wilkinson & Howland	298	Philadelphia
	19 Pgn. Robert Wing, Crowell	H. J. Rogers	196	
	26 Sch. Nancy, Rogers	Freyer Brothers	96	
	26 Sp. Parana, Langston	O. G. Hayes & Co	552	
Dec.	4 Bk. Rachel, Hallock	Wm. Orr & Co	298	
	8 Bk. Edward Kopplisch, Upton	To order	249	
	8 Sch. Ohio, Denton	S. W. Lee & Co	120	
	8 Sp. Ohio, Denton	Tomkinson & Co	552	
	11 Sch. Victoria	Zimmermann, & Co	284	
	27 Bk. Manchester, Upton	H. J. Rogers	391	
		FRENCH.		
Aug.	28 Pol. Bk. Chasseur, Yerles	To order	198	
Oct.	1st Pol. Barque, O'ier	T. Rouse	172	Havre
	27 Bk. Mont Cenis, Bonnet	Ogier & Co	298	Do.
	27 Bg. Escrocart, Nadeau	Zunmann & Co	149	Havre.
Nov.	17 Bk. Napoleon, Lemoine	Ogier & Co	298	
	18 Bk. Coromandel, Martin	N. Penchgine	234	
	23 Bk. Ville de Rouen, Lemoine	Ogier & Co	298	
Dec	9 Bk. Norma, Miramden	A. Van Praet	195	
	10 Bk. Cosaire, Verlin	A. Van Praet	295	
	10 Bk. Amazone, Lemoine	T. Rouse	301	
Dec.	16 Bk. St. James, Lemercquer	J. Vaglet	298	
	18 Pol. Chasseur, Yerles	To order	198	
	22 Bk. Richelieu, Rut	Leon Cantuarin	176	
	24 Bk. Bellerophon, Lemoine	Ogier & Co	298	
	27 Bg. L'Heury, Vivier	To order	102	
		SPANISH.		
Sept.	11 Bg. Monteiro, Pachon	F. Bazano	208	
	11 Pol. Rosario, Lopez y Fuentes	F. Bazano	208	
Oct.	13 Bk. Nueva Cesimira, Matato	G. Anil & Sons	255	
	22 Bg. Gaviotilla, Gonzalez	F. Bazano	208	
Nov.	12 Bg. Sobegano, Morasoy	Lavarino & Sons	142	
	19 Pol. Elbira, Gonzalez	Llavallol & Sons	212	
	22 Bg. Jaro, Gonzalez	Llavallol & Sons	212	
	26 Bg. Argentino, Gonzalez	Llavallol & Sons	212	
Dec.	2 Sch. Esmeralda, Billet	Llavallol & Sons	114	
	7 Zum. Tigre, Flores	Dellon	183	
	9 Bg. Tigre, Gale	F. Buxareo	254	
	11 Bg. Amalia, Gonzalez	H. Somme	251	
		SARDINIAN.		
Mar.	18 Pol. Arturo, Russo	Jacinto Caprile	174	
Aug.	28 Bk. Sardinia, Bonfiglio	Jacinto & Sons	509	
Sept.	15 Egm. Amable Angelita, Tubino	J. Capurle	221	Genoa
Oct.	2 Pol. Elisa, Rossi	Jacinto Caprile	174	
	25 Bg. Italia, Querbolo	Viale & Co	264	
Nov.	4 Bg. Giuseppe, Gentile	Viale & Co	264	
	12 Pol. Natividia de Maria, Tuscolo	To order	247	
	24 Bg. Belle, Bellini	Dellon	183	
Dec.	3 Pol. Bk. Corrello 2d, Correa	G. Aveigas	236	
	5 Bg. Amonio Sons, Gonzalez	Aveigas & Sons	264	
	6 Bg. Genio Funny, Gargino	J. Aveigas	223	
	8 Bg. Rey David, Alesco	Aveigas & Sons	264	
	9 Bg. Rosario, Gonzalez	F. Bellino	217	
		BRAZILIAN.		
Sept.	14 Pol. Condor, Rodrigues	Martinez & Sons	183	
Oct.	31 Bg. Lysia, Amaro	F. Sosa	170	
	19 Bg. Ligeira 2d, Pinto	To order	147	
	20 Bg. Agoia da Guia, Pinto	L. M. Somm	262	
	30 Bg. Colombo, Cavalho	Martinez & Sons	183	
Dec.	5 Pol. Oliver, Rocha	F. Bazano	208	
	24 Bk. Flor, Gonzalez	Martinez & Sons	183	
	22 Bg. Padua, Fonseca	Martinez & Sons	17	
		HANSEATIC.		
Aug.	3 Sign. Ernestun, Muller	Freyer Brothers	160	Antwerp
Oct.	15 Bg. Friedrich Ernst, Amsdhen	Freyer Brothers	220	
Nov.	11 Sign. Hoeren, Fuchs	Freyer Brothers	128	Rio Janeiro
	19 Bg. Taresa, Faggenbrock	Freyer Brothers	189	Brazil
	30 Sign. Wilhelmine, Hoeren	Freyer Brothers	128	
Dec.	9 Bg. Sophia, Valentine	To order	228	
	16 Sig. Elisa Ernst, Bornefeld & Sons		194	
	26 Bk. Amphitrite, Smidt	A. Van Praet	216	
		NEAPOLITAN.		
Nov.	11 Bk. Cerere, Picendillo	Hale & Co	397	
Dec.	17 Bg. Italia, Castellano	Santa Maria, Delucchi & Co	160	
		TUSCAN.		
Oct.	25 Pol. Romulo, Salovici	Pietranera Pinggio	190	
		DUTCH.		
Dec.	5 Bg. Ida, Stew	Freyer Brothers	206	
		PRUSSIAN.		
Dec.	7 Bk. Urania, Klein	Leziza & Co	222	
		BELGIAN.		
Aug.	3 Bg. Westphalia, Malchow	P. Halbach & Co	233	N. York
Sept.	19 Bg. Titania, Voss	P. Halbach & Co	202	Antwerp
Oct.	9 Bg. Plata, Bessog	Zimmermann, & Co	230	
	30 Bg. Alice, Litchfield	Bieber & Co	200	Boston
		BELGIAN.		
Sept.	26 Bg. Pauline, Kelsen	A. Van Praet	250	Antwerp
Oct.	4 Bg. Infatigable, A. Condier	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	41	Antwerp
	9 Bg. Rubens, Cornelissen	A. Van Praet	285	Do.
	9 Bg. Wedekind, Backmann	Leziza & Co	208	Rio Janeiro
	9 Bg. Rubens, Cornelipe	A. Van Praet	285	
Dec.	15 Bg. Emaline, Ketelsen	A. Van Praet	250	
		SWEDISH.		
Sept.	23 Bg. Svea, Anders	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	270	London
Oct.	6 Bg. Hilda Charlotte, Oberg	Wm. Child & Co	370	N. York
	27 Bg. Maria, Stated	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	203	England
Nov.	17 Bg. La Paix, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieber & Co	219	
	23 Bg. Plata, Fogelmark	J. N. Bieber & Co	216	
		DANISH.		
Sept.	12 Bg. Juliet, Quistgaard	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	216	Antwerp
		Leziza & Co	176	
	8 Sch. Ida, Jorgensen	A. Van Praet	96	N. York
	9 Bg. Delphine, Tuhl	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	138	Antwerp
Oct.	25 Sch. Fisil, Spicera	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	138	
Nov.	17 Sch. Alma, Schriber	Freyer Brothers	103	
	18 Bg. Thorvaldsen, Hansen	Bunge, Bornefeld & Co	194	
	24 Sch. Johann Jepsen	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	64	
Dec	1 Bg. Matilda, Beausi	Otto, Rosenthal & Co	300	
	6 Bg. Suzanna, Smith	To order	130	
	16 Bg. Sophia, Jorgensen	To order	183	
		HANOVERIAN.		
Nov.	21 Bk. Adelaide, Spille	Becher, Preuss & Co	320	
Dec.	17 Bk. Lessing, Friedrichs	Casares & Sons	376	
		NORWEGIAN.		
Dec	21 Bg. Nidaros, Baumann	Leziza & Co	159	
		HANOVERIAN.		
Oct	19 Bg. J. H. Heydeon, Hansoiog	Leziza & Co	212	Hague
		AUSTRIAN.		
Oct.	14 Bk. Melinda, Tonin	Leziza & Co	256	England
Nov.	2 Bk. Adolar, Dessai	M. Lopez	376	
Dec.	8 Bk. Geo Scerticky, Vicenich	Dickson & Co	383	
		ORIENTAL.		
Sept.	22 Bg. Matilde, Kell	C. E. Harris	210	
	28 Bg. Mercedita, Ravena	Dunoyer & Co	114	
Oct.	13 Bgn. Luciano, Dunori	Llavallol & Sons	121	